

A NOTE ON *SALVIA PARYSKII* (LABIATAE)

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Skea, James D., Jr. (Department of Biology, Albion College, Albion, MI 49224, U.S.A.) and Walter S. Judd (Department of Botany, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, U.S.A.). A note on *Salvia paryskii* (Labiatae). Moscosoa 7: 199-200. 1993. The description of *S. paryskii* is expanded to include larger, lower-elevation plants with orange-red flowers and more open inflorescences. *Salvia paryskii* is geographically isolated from *S. tuerckheimii* and differs in having obovate leaves.

La circunscripción de *S. paryskii* se expande para incluir plantas más grandes de zonas más bajas con flores roji-anaranjadas.

Salvia paryskii Skea & W. Judd (Labiatae: Nepetoideae) was described from ca 1900 m elevation on a narrow ridge connecting Morne Formon and Pic Macaya in the Massif de la Hotte of Haiti (Skea & Judd, 1988). The species is phenetically most similar, and likely most closely related, to *S. tuerckheimii*, a Hispaniolan species with more open inflorescences, yellow to orange-red flowers, and ovate leaves. In the paper describing *S. paryskii*, we mentioned an incomplete, obovate-leaved collection (Judd 3474, FLAS) from ca 1000 m elevation on the plain south of Morne Formon. This material was similar to *S. paryskii*, but had orange-red flowers and more open inflorescences and less coriaceous leaves. Our independent field work conducted in August and November, 1989 (see Judd et al., 1990) has expanded our knowledge of the variability of these lower elevation plants.

These low-elevation populations here are considered within an expanded circumscription of *S. paryskii*, because they share with this species the distinctive feature of obovate leaves. Their differences in leaf size and coriaceousness, and inflorescence size and degree of branching, show overlap, and the difference in corolla color is not considered sufficient for specific recognition, especially since this feature varies within the closely related, *S. tuerckheimii*. Thus we have expanded our description of *S. paryskii* to include these lower-elevation plants with orange-red flowers and more open inflorescences.

As now understood, *S. paryskii* is a shrub that may grow to 5 m tall with obovate leaves having blades to 20.5 cm long, and petioles to 7 cm long. The inflorescences range to 25 cm long. The petals may be yellow, orange-yellow, or orange, often with a reddish tinge on the tube. The species is endemic to the Massif de la Hotte where it is found at elevations of 950-1900 m. It appears that the lower-elevation plants have larger and less coriaceous leaves, inflorescences that are more open and branched, and flowers that are orange-yellow to orange, usually with a red-tinged tube (vs. completely yellow at higher elevations). Specimens not cited in the original description are listed below.

Additional collections: HAITI. Department du Sud: Massif de la Hotte (all from

Macaya Biosphere Reserve), karst hills near Morne Formon, 950-1050 m elev., 23 Jan 1984 (fl), Judd 3474 (FLAS)—cited as *Salvia* sp. 2, aff. *S. tuerckheimii* in Judd (1987); NW to UF/MBR Farm on Deron Plain, above Ville Formon, 1150-1230 m elev., 12 Nov 1989 (fl), Judd 5773 (FLAS, JBSD, others to be distributed); ridge directly N of (above) Ville Formon, ca 1100 m elev., 13 Aug 1989 (fl), Skean & McMullen 2539 (FLAS, others to be distributed).

Salvia paryskii may be distinguished from *S. tuerckheimii* by its leaves, which are obovate. The leaves of *S. tuerckheimii* are elliptic to narrowly ovate. Both taxa have flowers that range in color from yellow to red-orange. The species are isolated geographically, with *S. paryskii* endemic to the Massif de la Hotte, and *S. tuerckheimii* endemic to the Massif de la Selle-Sierra de Bahoruco and Cordillera Central, at 900-1700 m. elevation.

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